New York Office: 126 Tribane Building. Chicago Office: Boyce Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mall-anywhere in the U.S. or Canada-postage prepaid-50 cents per mouth. Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, \$1 per year; with foreign postage added. \$3.08. (Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail maiter.) as second-class that matter.)

27 Ali mail subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No 14,997.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1901-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

PINOS.

Inhabit the Philippine

Islands.

Among the papers transmitted to Con-

gress by Secretary Root is a report upon

the people of the Philippines, compiled in

the division of insular affairs from the

records of the War Department, although

composed in great part of the personal ob-

servances of many officers recently re-

Probably the longest and most valuable

contributions to this work have been sup-

plied by Chaplain Miller, who while serv-

ing with the volunteer army in the archi-

pelago made a thorough study of condi-

tions there and particularly of the people

race of living people. In his domestic life

the Filipino appears more solicitous about

the cleanliness of his person than his dwelling, and he is noted for a very gener-

ous hospitality. Music is an inherent pas-sion with him, and fine performers on va-

rious instruments are to be found down

Thous instruments are to be found down to the very poorest classes.

The people of the Philippines are very religious, it is stated. Their system is that of intense symbolism, and often approaches idolatry. As soldiers they are remarkable for a repurpague to military discontinuous control of the control o

markable for a repugnance to military dis-

cipline, and for savage crucity, but as

the east. They, too, are unequaled as

swimmers, and have been known to dive down under the keels of big ships and as-

certain whether damage has been done to

The Tagals are the principal race in the

Philippines, and number about 1,500,000

souls. The Viscayas, who inhabit the lower islands, suffer by comparison with the Tagals, and are further from civilization, sullen and inhospitable. The Moros, whose territory extends over the whole of Mindanao and the Sultanate of Sulu, are said to disdain work as degrading to be ready

to disdain work as degrading, to be ready

to promise everything and to do nothing, suspicious of strangers, and brave in war.

The Ladrones are dealt with at

Here slavery continues, although not to its

length, and of them it is said, "Of all the

vailing language among the islanders, al-though in the isolated islands the native

IN SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

President of Guatemala on Relations

With United States.

riaga, has received copies of the message

of the president delivered to the congress

of Guatemala when it assembled on the

1st instant. In referring to foreign affairs

the president speaks of the satisfactory

condition of relations with the United

States, and of the strong friendship exist-

ing between the two republics. He also

points out that irritating border controver-

sies have disappeared, and that Guatemala

enjoys most peaceful and cordial relations

The State Department has not received any advices from Lima or Santiago con-

cerning the reported action of the Peru-

vian ministry in recalling their minister

partment would be advised by the minis-

ters in Peru and Chile.

The Department of State has received

Col. Arnold's Retirement.

Col. Abraham K. Arnold of the 1st Cav-

is on his way to this country from the

Philippines. He will be placed in com-mand of one of the new cavalry regiments

and organize it for service in the Philip-

Will Relieve Col. Randolph.

Lieut. Col. David H. Kinzle, artillery

the examining board to meet at Fort Mc-

The French Ambassador's Address.

The French ambassador has gone to Bos-

ton, where he will deliver an address to-

morrow night before the Cercle de l'Alli-

ance Francaise on the long and cordial re-

lations which have existed between France

and the United States and of the part

France has taken in American affairs dur-

ing trying times of the country's history.

Movements of Transports.

The transports Thomas and Lawton,

bearing troops from Manilla to the United

The Packling has sailed from San Francisco with two officers, 107 enlisted men and 789 horses for the 5th Cavalry.

President Diaz at the Mexican Capital

Mr. McCreery, the United States charge

inform the department that the preside

Chartered for a Troopship.

In order to expedite the transportation of

troops between San Francisco and Manila

the War Department has chartered the

steamship Ohio of the Empire Transporta-

tion Company of Philadelphia for use as a

troopship. The Ohio was sent to the Pa-

cific coast for use in the transportation ser-

vice between San Francisco and Alaskan

ports, but was never employed on that line. She is now at San Francisco and it is es-timated that she can be made ready in

Chief Wilkie of the secret service reports

the appearance of a new counterfelt note.

It is a counterfelt of the \$5 note of the Na-

tional Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J.

two or three weeks for the trip across

since last January

States, have arrived at Nagasaki.

Randolph, artillery corps.

Pherson, Ga., relieving Col. Wallace F.

dated on the 12th instant:
"From this date, flour, lard, butter,

discriminating duties.'

with all her neighboring republics.

The Guatemalan minister, Mr. Lazo-Ar-

the vessel's bottoms.

former extent.

dialects are adhered to.

ailors they are said to be unsurpassed in

The origin of the wild tribes that now

turned from the islands.

themselves.

NEW POTOMAC BRIDGE

Engineer Officers Appointed to Consider the Subject.

BOARD ORDERED TO MEET APRIL 3

Provisions of the B. and P. Bill

DIVISION OF THE COST

Passed by Congress.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, has appointed a board of engineer officers to consider the subject of a new bridge across the Potomac river just above the present Long bridge, in accordance with the provisions of the act approved February 12, 1901, providing for "eliminating certain grade crossings on the line of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company in the city of Washington. D. C., and requiring said company to

depress and elevate its tracks and to en-

able it to relocate parts of its railroad

therein," etc. The board consists of Lieut. Col. Charles J. Allen, in charge of the improvement of the Potomac river; Capt. Edward Burr. formerly assistant to the Engineer Commissioner of the District, and now stationed at St. Louis, and Capt. L. H. Beach. Engineer Commissioner of the District, with Lieut. George M. Hoffman, assistant engineer of the Washington water supply system, as recorder of the board. The members of the board were selected because of their ability and well-known fa-miliarity with the matter intrusted to their charge. All of them are located in this city except Captain Burr, who is stationed at St. Louis. His selection was due particularly to his skill in bridge building and his knowledge of local conditions and needs through his long service under the District government. The selection of Colonel Allen and Captain Beach was equally, if not more, appropriate in view of their intimate official connection with local public improvements. Captain Beach expressed a willingness to serve on the board and was chosen on that account in preference

to some junior officer. In order that no time may be lost in the prosecution of this important work, the board has been ordered to convene in this city Wednesday, April 3.

Provisions of the Act. The duties of the board are fully defined

in the following provisions of the act under which it is created:

"That inasmuch as the present Long bridge over the Potomac river is inadequate for the accommodation of the largely in a measure obstructive of navigation, and needs to be reconstructed, the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company is hereby directed and required to remove tomac river, and, in accordance with plans to be approved by the Secretary of War, to build on practically the same line a new bridge in lieu thereof, said new bridge to railroad purposes only and to be adapted for two or more railway tracks, the Long bridge to be removed and the new bridge constructed within four years from the date of the passage of this act. The said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company shall remove the Long bridge and shall build, maintain and keep in repair said new bridge at its own cost and ex-pense, and shall maintain an efficient draw In said new bridge, operating the same so as not to unnecessarily impede the free navigation of the Potomac river at any ur of the day or night, and shall give other railroad companies the right to pass over said bridge upon such reasonable terms as may be agreed upon between the companies or prescribed by Congress.

Passenger Bridge. "That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into a contract with the Baltimore and PotomaceRailroad Company, or any other party, to construct, within two years after the passage of this act, at a point not less than five hundred feet above the site of the present Long bridge, a new and substantial bridge for highway travel, of iron or steel, resting upon masonry piers and provided with suitable approaches, and with a sufficient draw. all in accordance with plans and specifications to be approved by the Secretary of War; and there is hereby appropriated (one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and one-half out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated) the sum of \$568,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid from time to time, as the construction of said bridge progresses, by the Secretary of War, under such regulations as he shall

The said bridge shall be for highway traffic, and all street railroads chartered or that may hereafter be chartered by Congress shall have the right to cross aid bridge on such terms as may be prescribed by Congress: Provided, That the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company, now using the Long bridge, shall permitted, with the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to change its location so as to cross the highway bridge herein provided for; all plans for such change to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and the chief of engineers of the United States army: and provided further, That a standard underground electric system of street car propulsion shall be installed by said company on the park highway leading to said bridge, and no dynamo furnishing power to this portion of the road shall be in any manner connected with the ground, and that the cost of asphalt pavbetween the tracks and two feet outside thereof shall be paid by said com-Each street railway company using said bridge shall pay, in addition to other taxes, as by its charter provided, one-half of one cent for each and every passenger

carried across said bridge.

Plans to Be Submitted. "That before any portion of the work herein described shall be authorized, plans and profiles of the entire work, except such as relate to the new bridges, authorized by sections 11 and 12, in accordance with the provisions herein contained, shall be prepared by the said Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, and shall be submitted for approval to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Duly authenticated copies of said plans and profiles shall, after approval, be filed with the Commissioners foresaid, and all work shall be done in accordance with them, and shall be com-pleted within five years from the date of the passage of this act. The company shall also deposit with the collector of taxes of also deposit with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia such sums of money as the Commissioners of said Dis-trict may reasonably require to cover the cost of the District inspection."

Alleged Thief-Proof Mail Box.

In the mail of the Postmaster General this morning was a letter from an Englishman proposing the sale to the Post Office Department of a mail box from which letters could not be abstracted by means of bird lime. Accompanying the letter were drawings. These show a box somewhat on the principle of those used throughout this country, and from which mail cannot be abstracted by the use of a tarred stick or fish hooks.

MR. GRIGGS' SUCCESSOR THE OFFER TO BOTHA

OHIOANS UNITE UPON SOLICITOR GENERAL RICHARDS.

Postmaster General Smith May Retire From the Cabinet by the First of July.

The President made no suggestion to his cabinet officers today as to the success to Attorney General Griggs, who will retire from his office in less than ten days. The situation as to this cabinet position is an interesting one. For a long time after

the announcement of the retirement of Mr. Griggs the President tried to induce that officer to remain for another term, but Mr. Griggs each time held firmly to his original intention. When it was apparent that Mr. Griggs could not be induced to change his opinions the President's mind turned to Philander C. Knox of Pittsburg. The President had known Mr. Knox for years and knew that he possessed all the qualifications for the position. His feeling, therefore, was to offer the position to Mr. Knox. All the time, though, he has held the office open, that every suggestion may be made him as to a suitable man. Up to twenty-four hours ago he had not even of-fered the position to Mr. Knox, and does not even know that Mr. Knox would ac-cept if the position should be tendered him. He has simply been holding the door open for suggestions, looking to a bigger and better man than the Pittsburg citizen, if one can be had.

Mr. Knox, it may be stated, is in San Bernardino, Cal., where he is spending the winter. He is probably not aware of a big portion of the talk regarding his name.

Solicitor General Richards. The uncertainty of the situation has been well known, and during the last few days the Ohio senators and representatives have begun to lay the groundwork for the selection of Solicitor General Richards.

Senator Foraker and the Ohio delegation have indersed Mr. Richards' candidacy. It is understood that the justices of the United States Supreme Court have indicat-ed their gratification over the possibility of Mr. Richards being appointed. They were very much impressed by his legal acumen as brought out in the arguments on the Porto Rican cases before the Su-

preme Court.
Mr. Richards was elected attorney general of Ohio when Maj. McKinley was elected governor, and it is said that never has the office of attorney general been more acceptably filled that during Mr. Richards' incumbency. He is a native of Lawrence county, Ohio, a strong republican section, and is a graduate of the Harvard Law School. His reputation as a lawyer has been enhanced by his handling of the government's cases during his present tenure of office.

It is understood that another change in the cabinet is impending. It is said that Postmaster General Smith will retire from office about July 1 and return to his editorial work, unless, indeed, there should be still further changes in the cabinet meantime which would transfer him to a portincreased railroad and vehicular traffic, is folio other than that of the postmaster generalship.

NEW SIGHT AND CLIP.

Improvements Made

Krag-Jorgensen Rifle. The ordnance department of the army has just arranged to equip all the United States magazine rifles, commonly known as the Krag-Jorgensen, with a new sight, developed by the department itself after some years' careful experiment. The feature of the sight is the combination of the ordinary hinged elevating eyepiece with a side movement, controlled by a simple and strong friction clamp, which turns the sight into a very effective graduated wind gauge. The new arrangement adds very little to the number of parts in the sight, practically nothing to its weight and a very slight figure to the cost. The sight can be plied readily to the existing models of magazine rifles, and not only will the futur product of the arsenals be thus fitted, but the rifles now in service will be called in from time to time and given new sights. ordnance department has also cured an effective clip for the Krag-Jorgensen, something very much needed bring it up to the rapidity of fire of other magazine rifles. Heretofore the soldier was obliged to draw each cartridge separately from his belt and insert it in the breech. With this clip, resembling that in use in the Mausers, the soldier, by a simple movement of the thumb, strips the five car-tridges at once into the magazine. One hundred of the new guns fitted for use with these clips have been sent to the Philippines and the department is awaiting the result of the service test to be made there

SUGAR FROM RUSSIA.

Conference of Customs Officials Regarding the Cargo Recently Imported W. J. Gibson, counsel for the Treasury Department before the United States board of general appraisers at New York, is in Washington, and today had a conference with the customs officials on matters connected with the recent importation of a cargo of Russian sugar at the port of New York and the imposition of the countervailing duty under a late order by Secretary Gage. The case has reached the board, and it is probable that the hearing will begin some time next week. Mr. Gibson, who will represent the government in the case, said that if he and the opposing counsel could agree upon a statement of facts the case might be decided very soon. If, however, it became necessary for both sides to take testimony as to the facts, the evidence United States officials in Russi would be essential, and in that event a delay of six months or more would be avoidable. It was hoped, however, that this delay would be obviated by an agree however, that

ment between counsel GEN. MACARTHUR SUSTAINED.

Acted Within His Authority in Sending Editor Rice From Manila. General McArthur's report giving the details of the deportation of George L. Rice, the editor who was ordered out of the Philippines in consequence of articles published concerning Lieut. Commander Braunersreuther, captain of the port, has been received at the War Department. Mr. Rice has made no application for a review and reversal of the action of General Mac-Arthur, although it has been asserted that he would make such application. Secretary Root says that General MacArthur was acting clearly within the scope of his authority as military governor of the Philippines. He has had special authority, under direction of the War Department, to remove from the Philippine Islands all persons who menaced the peace and order of the islands. General MacArthur's report simply gives in detail, what has been heretofore cabled concerning the reasons for the deportation of Editor Rice. A
The report was submitted to Judge Advocate General Lieber, who rendered an opinion that General MacArthur acted wholly within his authority in the deportation of Rice. So far as the War Department is concerned it is now recorded as ment is concerned, it is now regarded as a closed incident.

Personal Mention Dr. John J. Repetti of Capitol Hill has received, under the recent army bill, a pronotion to assistant surgeon, with the rank

of captain. Postmaster General Smith has returned from Buffalo, where he delivered a speech at the dedication of the new public build-

Gen. Kitchener Reports His Conference With Boer General.

TERMS SEEMED SATISFACTOR

But Were Finally Rejected by the Burghers' Advisors.

END OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, March 22.-The parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between the Boer commander-in-chief, General Botha, and Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, issued today, begin with a telegram from Sir Alfred Milner to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain. The dispatch is dated Pretoria, February 22, and states that Mrs. Botha had returned from a meeting with her husband bringing a letter in reply to Sir Alfred Milner's verbal message offering to meet General Botha as a means to ending the war on the express understanding that he would not discuss the independence of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. Mrs. Botha assured Sir Alfred Milner that the letter was written with that point clearly understood. General Botha referred the matter to his generals and it was stated that the meeting would probably take place at Middleburg. Mr. Chamberlain replied that he was glad to hear of General Botha's desire to treat

and hoped it was genuine. "He will find us," said the colonial secretary, "anxious to meet him on all points affecting his indi-vidual position." On February 27 Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener informing him that Gen-eral Botha had written that he would be in Pretoria at 10 o'clock a.m. February 28.

Kitchener Interviews Botha. dispatch from Lord Kitchener to the war office, dated Pretoria, February 28, reports a long interview with General Botha, who showed very good feeling and seemed anxious for peace. He asked for information, which he said he would submit to his government, the generals and the peo-ple. If they agreed he would visit the Orange River Colony and get them to agree. Should all then hand in their arms, it

would finish the war. He said they could go on for some time and he was not sure he would not be able to bring about peace with independence. "I declined to discuss such a point," said Lord Kitchener, "and said a modified form of inlependence would be most dangerous and would lead to war in the future. Replying to General Botha's inquiries, I informed him that when hostilities ceased the military would be replaced by a crown colony administration consisting of a nominated executive and an elected assembly to advise him, followed after a period by a representative government. The Boers would be licensed to have rifles to protect themselves against the natives the Dutch and English languages were to have equal rights. Kaffirs would not have the franchise been granted, the Orange Free State laws Kaffirs would be considered good, church property, public trusts and orphan funds would not be touched, no war tax would be imposed on farmers, assistance would be given to repair the burned farms and to enable the farmers to start afresh and colonists who had joined the republics should be disfrancihsed.

Botha Seemed Satisfied. "General Botha generally seemed satis-

fied with these conditions." Among the questions to which Lord Kitchener apparently did not reply were when the war prisoners would return and regarding the taking over of debts of the republics, including those legally contractthe beginning of the war.

notes which had been issued, amounting to Lord Kitchener arranged to communicat

he said was qualified by being subject to confirmation from the home government. On March 3 Sir Alfred Milner cabled Lord Kitchener, suggesting the following replies to General Botha:
"I beg to inform you that on the cessa-tion of hostilities and the complete surren-

tion of hostilities and the complete surren-der of arms, ammunition, cannon and munitions in the hands of the burghers in the ield at government depots or elsewhere his majesty's government is prepared at once to grant amnesty in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony for all bona fide acts of war during the hostilities, as well as to move the governments of Cape ony and Natal to similar action, qual the disfranchisement of any subjects implicated in the war. The mili-tary prisoners in St. Helena, Ceylon and elsewhere, on complete surrender, shall be brought back to their country. Military law shall at once be replaced by a civil administration, but it is the desire of his majesty's government as soon as circum stances will permit to establish a repre-sentative government. On the cessation of hostilities a high court, independent of the executive, shall be established to administer the laws. Land, church property, trusts and orphan funds shall be respected. The English and Dutch languages shall be taught in the public schools and allowed

Legal Debts to Be Paid.

"The legal debts of the state to the amount of £1,000,000 shall be paid, even if contracted during hostilities, to the extent a creditor proves he has given value. The government does not intend to extend the franchise to Kaffirs in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony before a representa-tive government is granted."

The conditions regarding assistance to the

farmers, firearms, etc., are the same as those in Lord Kitchener's replies to Gen-eral Botha. Sir Alfred Milner adds that he agrees to the above except as to the desires for modification regarding British subjects in Cape Colony and Natal in the Boer army, who, if they returned to those colonies, will be liable to be dealt with under the laws of those colonies passed to neet circumstances arising in war.

He added: "While I am willing to conmuch in order to strengthen General Botha in inducing the people to submit amnesty for the rebels is not, in my opin ion, a point which his majesty's government can afford to concede. I think it would have a deplorable effect upon Cape Colony and Natal to obtain peace by such

Mr. Chamberlain, in a reply dated March 6, directs Lord Kitchener to modify the terms on a number of points. Eventually, Lord Kitchener reported to the war office, under date of Pretoria, March 10, that he had written General Botha the terms the government was prepared to adopt. These were the same as already given, except in the following particulars:

To Limit Liabilities. "The government cannot undertake any

iabilities regarding the debts of the late republics, but is prepared, as an act of grace, to set aside a million pounds to re pay the inhabitants for goods requisitioned by the republican government. If the claims, after adjustment, exceed £1,000,000, they are liable to reduction pro rata. The Kaffir franchise, when given, shall be so limited as to secure a just predominance of the white rade. The legal position of the colored inhabitants will be similar to that now held by them in Cape Colony."

The letter concludes:
"I must inform your bears that M.

terms now offered are not accepted after a reasonable delay for consideration, they must be regarded as canceled." On March 16 Lord Kitchener received General Botha's acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter. "I had advised my government," wrote General Botha, "of your excellency's letter, but after the muyour excellency's letter, but after the mu-tual exchange of views in our interview at Middleburg, February 28, it will cer-tainly not surprise your excellency to know that I do not feel disposed to recommend the terms of said letter, but they shall have the earnest consideration of my gov-ernment. I may add that my government and my chief officers here entirely agree with my views."

OPERATORS WILL NOT YIELD

REPRESENTATIVE CONNELL TALKS ABOUT MINING DIFFICULTIES.

If Strike Does Take Place Authorities of the State Will Act Promptly.

Representative Connell of the Scranton, Pa., congressional district is in the city today. Mr. Connell is an operator of coal mines upon an extensive scale in the anthracite field, the scene of the threatened strike of miners. His mines are among the largest workings in the Wyoming valley, and he employs a great many men.

In conversation with a Star reporter to day, Mr. Connell said the operators would not yield to the demands of the union upon the technicalities of recognition involved. He was satisfied that the operators would stand firm in resistance to the demands of

the men upon these points. He said that the operators had volun tarily continued the increase of wages, amounting to 10 per cent, given the mer should remain in effect another year. The men had demanded recognition of the union and dealing with the operators through the union, which was impossible for the operators to grant.

The Outcome Uncertain.

Mr. Connell said the outcome was uncertain. Everyone seemed to want to avert a strike, and in his opinion, the miners' leaders would be able to get around the present situation so as to avoid the last recourse. There was no doubt, however, that whatever the result, it would not in clude recognition of the union by the operators.

Recent advices of a private nature re-ceived in this city from the anthracite field are in line with the statements made by Mr. Connell. Going further, however, they state that if a strike occurs it is likely to be a serious affair while it lasts. It is said that the state authorities are determined that there shall be no leeway given this time for a repetition of the violent and disorderly scenes that attended the strike disorderly scenes that attended the strike last fall, but that the state militia will be utilized to protect property, to defend such miners as desire to remain at work and to prevent the "marches" of the striking miners in efforts to induce mines to close

Plan of the Authorities. It is intimated that such a showing of force will be made by the authorities as overt act will be resisted with severity. It is said that no one realizes this better than antil after representative government had the friends of the miners, and every effort is being made to shield them from the dire results which would follow the actions of irresponsible persons, involving the inno-cent and helpless along with the reckless. For these reasons and for obvious busi-ness reasons every man of influence in the anthracite region is said to be lending his aid to the efforts to prevent a strike. Some are working on the men and others appealing to the operators to show a more conciliatory spirit. The fact, however, that the operators voluntarily, before the meeting of the miners' convention, renewed the 10 per cent increase is said to have given them an immense advantage in the situaion and placed them in a position where they could demand some concessions from

other side in the pending disagreements. General Botha was reported to be making however, and no one on a strong point of this. He referred to ly predict the outcome. The situation is said to be very grave, however, and no one on the scene can safe-

BIG COLLIERIES SHUT DOWN.

Men Suspect Operators of Forcing Fight on Them. SHAMOKIN, Pa., March 22 .- All of the Mineral, Union and Reading collieries in this part of the Ninth United Mine Workers' district were closed down today until next Monday by the companies. Scarcity of cars is given as the reason. Many miners elieve the operators are either attempting to prevent them from striking or are firing the first gun in advance of the possible labor troubles on April 1.

GEN. FULLON SURRENDERS.

MacArthur Says That It Ends the Revolt in Panay. MANILA, March 22, 4:45 p.m.-Gen. Fullon and 180 of his command, armed with rifles, surrendered to Col. Scott of the 44th Volunteer Infantry, at Antique, Island of Panay, today.

The adjutant general today received the following message from Gen. MacArthu::
"MANILA, March 22, 1901. "Adjutant General, Washington: "Hughes reports surrender of Fullon and command at Antique, province of Panay; 180 rifles. This ends insurrection in Panay. "MacARTHUR."

HOTEL GUESTS IN A PANIC.

Hostelry at Port Washington, L. I., Burns This Morning. NEW YORK March 22.-The Hotel Renwick, at Port Washington, L. I., was destroyed by fire early this morning. The occupants of the hotel had narrow escapes, but all got out without injury, except Frank Kelly, who was cut on the hand while breaking a window in an effort to arouse servants who were asleep on the second floor. After arousing the servants Mr. Kelly was partially evercome by smoke and had to be assisted from the building. The loss is placed at \$15,000.

BILL TO ENCOURAGE MARRIAGE.

Novel Measure Introduced in the Pennsylvania Lagislature. HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22.—Repre-sentative Roth of Lehigh county introduced a bill in the house today to encour-age marriage. The bill provides that a male citizen of Pennsylvania over forty years of age making application for a marriage license shall pay to the clerk of courts a license fee of \$100, which is to be turned into the state treasury for the purpose of maintaining homes for old ladies over forty years of age who have not had a suitable opportunity or offer of marriage. Any bachelor over forty years who shall go outside of the state for a wife shall pay \$100 into the state treasury.

ALEXANDRIA, Ind. March 22-Eddi Kennedy of Phisburg and riugh McWin ters of New York, wester weights, fough ters of New York, wester weights, fought twenty rounds to a draw here last night before the Alexandria Athletic Club. Mc-Winters was almost out in the tenth, and again in the ninebunth, being saved only by the bell. Kennedy went to his moses in the thirteenth, but kept up his furious SHOT AT AN ACTRESS UNLIKE ANY OTHER RACE NATIONAL HEALTH

RESULTS OF A STUDY OF THE FILI-Admirer of Minnie Seligman Creates Panic in Restaurant. Notes on the Different Peoples That

MEN SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Leffingwell.

They Are A. W. Dingwall and J. G.

THE ASSAILANT ARRESTED

NEW YORK, March 22 .- A morphinecrazed admirer of Minnie Seligman, the actress, bought a box for himself at the Broadway. Theater for the first night of a new play last night, attracted the attention of every one in the playhouse by his demonstrations of infatuation with the actress, followed her to the Pabst Rathskeller and shot five times at her and her escorts. Alexander W. Dingwall, manager of Jacob Litt's theatrical enterprises, and John G. Leffingwell of the Broadway Theater, were shot.

inhabit the islands is traced to the Actas or Negritos, who are believed to be of African descent. The domesticated natives are spoken of in contradistinction to the wild mountain tribes, and are of uncertain origin, although the generally accepted theory is that they first migrated from Madagascar to the Malay peninsula. The Filipinos are described as being born stoics, and it is said that travelers are im-Dingwell is in Roosevelt Hospital with stoics, and it is said that travelers are imwound in the back. Leffingwell got a scratch in the left arm. One bullet went through the actress' dress.

The man was arrested and arraigned in the police court, where he said he was considered the police court, where he said he was a considered the police court, where he said he was a considered the police court, where he said he was the police court had the police co

Robert H. Moulton, a Columbia College student, of Springfield, Tenn. He was held in \$5,000 bail for further examination Moulton had morphine in tablets and in solution in his possession when taken to the station house. He claims he does not know what he was doing when he fired the shots. He said he was a user of morphine, and that he took a good deal of the drug yesterday. He said he remembers go ing to the Broadway Theater and remem-bers the second act of the play there, but nothing more. He also remembered com-ing out, but asserts he does not rememher anything that happened from that time until he found himself in the patrol It was said at the hospital that Ding-

wall was resting easily. Moulton's Friends Surprised.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 22.-Robert M. Moulton is the youngest son of the late Frank Moulton, at one time a well-known grain dealer in this city. Moulton was born in this city and resided here until about ten years ago, when his father moved to Memphis, where he died. Robert is about twenty-four years of age and has been at Columbia College several years pursuing the study of architecture. His mother and relatives reside in Spring-Moulton's hearing is defective in consequence of an attack of scarlet fever. In this city Moulton has many friends, who are at a loss to account for his escapade and declare he is a person of the most

Sketches of the Wounded Men. Warren treasurer of McVicker's Theater, said, when told of the shooting of Dingwall and Leffingwell:

"Mr. Dingwall has been with Mr Litt about fifteen years, acting as general manager for him as well as manager of the Broadway Theater. His family resides, I believe, in Milwaukee. Mr. Leffingwell was an advance agent for Mr. Litt and at various times has acted in that capacity for Mme. Modjeska and for Otis Skinner. I understand he was wealthy in former years, enjoying an annual income of \$70,000. once owned a newspaper in Hartford Conn., and was known in every important city in the country. Dingwall also was a newspaper man in his younger days and worked on a Milwaukee paper.'

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 22.—Alexander W. Dingwall has lived here nearly all his life. He was employed in one of the leading banks for several years, and later became well known to the theatrical pro-fession while acting as dramatic critic on a docal paper. Nine years ago he joined the forces of Jacob Litt and two years later became general manager of Mr. Litt's the-atrical business. Mr. Dingwall's father is a prominent contractor.

NEGROS READY FOR A CHANGE. People of the Island Ready for Provincial Government.

BACOLOR, Island of Negros, March 22 .-According to expressions of a large majority of delegates from occidental Negros and of a few who were present from the oriental side, the sentiment of the people is overwhelmingly in favor of succeeding the present governments by provincial governments in both divisions. The reasons given for this view are that such a change will effect a reduction of taxes and the high salaries of officials, the establishment of schools and the improvement of roads. The speakers alleged that owing to a lack of means of education liberty was becom-ing license. The military commander is credited with having organized the only schools. They are taught by soldiers. Commissioner Taft assured the delegates that Negros would be supplied with American teachers, and he outlined the need of organizing provinces uniformly with the other islands. The announcement of yesterday's surren ders in the Island of Panay was greeted

DANGER POINT IS PASSED. Russian and British Troops With

PEKIN, March 22.-The troops on both sides of the disputed land at Tien Tsin have been withdrawn, and all danger of a fracas is ended. The opinion of the British is that the promptness of Gen. Barrow in calling up the marines from Taku prevented a collision.

The British report that prior to the arrival of the marines sentries were supplied from the Madras pioneers, who for several days were surrounded by crowds of foreign soldiers, mostly French, who as-sailed them with all kinds of abuse, calling them "coolles." The Madrassees were be-coming restive when the marines arrived at night and quietly relieved them, was only when daylight appeared that the Russians discovered the change.

COL. ELWOOD DISSATISFIED.

Distribution of Steel Trust Shares is Not Equitable. CHICAGO, March 22.-Col. Isaac L. Elwood, a member and formerly chairman of the board of directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, arrived here last night from New York. He said: "I am not satisfied with the proposed dis

tribution of the stock in the new combina tion, and I am emphatically against the merging of the American Steel and Wire Company with the new combine. I will continue to protest until something is done looking to a rearrangement of the placing of the proposed shares. I do not believe the present plan to be equitable."

At New York-Sardinian, from Glasgov At Liverpool—Germanic, from New York.
At London—Messas, from New York.
At Naples—Hohenzollern, from New York
for Genoa.

Steamship Arrivals.

Enlarge Scope of the Marine Hospital

Service.

If you want to buy, sell,

lease property or rent

want help, it will pay you

to announce the fact in

the advertising columns

of The Star. They are closely studied by more than three times as many people as read any other

TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE

Provision by Congress for a Laboratory Here.

THE FIELD TO BE COVERED

For the first time in the history of this ountry there is a national health department of a permanent nature. It is not a national health department in name, but in effect. It was created by a provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill passed inhabit the islands is traced to the Actas in the last hours of the Fifty-sixth Con-

gress, which reads as follows: "For building for laboratory, marine hospital service: For the erection of the necessary buildings and quarters for a laboratory for the investigation of infectious and contagious diseases, and matters pertaining to the public health, under the direction of the surgeon general, \$35,000; and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury, for use as a site for said laboratory, five acres of the reservation now occupied by the Naval Museum of Hygiene."

Laboratory Site Transferred.

In accordance with the provisions of this act the Secretary of the Navy today transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the marine hospital service, five acres of the reservation south of E street and between 23d and 25th streets, formerly occupied by the old naval observaand now occupied in part by the Naval Museum of Hygiene. The land transferred will be used for the building of the laboratory referred to in the act. It has looked after the health

sailor, except when, by special legislation, it has investigated contagious diseases on land in specific cases. It has studied to keep disease out of the country under the national quarantine laws, but on land it indirectly. Now, by legislative enactment, the marine hospital service will devote its attention to all matters pertaining to the public health. It will not have power to put into effect any health measure, except to prevent the spread of a disease from one state to another. Now it will devote at-tention to all matters pertaining to the public health, endeavor to increase present knowledge of diseases and the cause of their spread and to place within the reach of national and state officials information that will enable them to baffle disease in whatever form and wherever found.

people of the Philippines, the Ladrones are the most hopeless." Spanish is the pre-Upon plans to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury a building will shortly be erected in the old observatory grounds especially adapted to the investigations to be pursued in the execution of this work. The plan of the building and work to be tion and practical experience in the chief laboratories of the world by the present director of the laboratory of the marine hospital service, Dr. M. J. Rosenau, who has recently returned to having spent seven months in observing methods in the Pasteur Institute at Paris. The entire project will, of course, be under the supervision of the surgeon general of

the marine hospital service.

Only tentative plans of the building have been drawn. They provide for a structure two stories in height. On the first floor will be the offices, library, quarters for attendants, rooms for micro-photography and for the investigation of rabies, together with store rooms for the disposal of necessary material and disinfecting room. The sec-ond floor will be devoted to microscopical from Chile and making a protest against work, both bacteriological and chemical Chile's course on the boundary question, and it is hardly thought the differences have reached a critical stage, else the de-The bacteriological work will include a complete investigation of the causes, meth ods and spread of contagious diseases, and especially of the spreading of diseases by insects. Study will be devoted to the cause of cancer and anti-toxic serums will be manufactured. The power and strength of antiseptics and methods for their use in practical work of infection will be testthe following cablegram from United States Minister Hart at Bogota, Colombia, Experimental work bearing on pneugar, oil, all crude grains and vegetables, monia and typhoid fever, which has conducted in the laboratory of the ser-vice for several years, will be continued. There will be a continuation of the study of bacteria and their effect on the human organism, especially in their relation to the cause of fevers and the prevention alry will retire for age tomorrow. His reand cure of infectious diseases, and an intirement will make Lieut. Col. James M. vestigation into the causes of immunity Bell a colonel of cavalry. Colonel Bell is from various diseases. now a brigadier general of volunteers and

Similar to the Pasteur Institute. The laboratory will be founded and conducted on the same general plan and principles of the celebrated Pasteur Institute in Paris. The marine hospital service has a laboratory equipment in this city which is second to none anywhere, but its quarcorps, has been detailed as a member of ters are now inadequate. It also has quite a complete laboratory on the Pacific coast and also another in the Philippine Islands, together with two traveling laboratories, which are especially adapted for rapid transfer and investigation in any part of the United States. These traveling laboratories have been used a great many times Although the marine hospital service has only lately been given the functions of a national health department by legislative enactment, its laboratory has long been established, and been engaged in work which its enlarged powers will make it possible to pursue in a more complete way The laboratory was established in 1887 in New York on the suggestion of Surgeor General Wyman, who had then lately visited the laboratories of European countries He was not then at the head of the service, but when he finally became surgeon gen-eral he continued his interest in the grow-ing institution which has been given iming institution which has been given improved facilities for works from year to year. In 1891 the laboratory was removed to this city, and given quarters in the top story of the Butler mansion, which is the headquarters of the service.

Lower Postage Rate to Cuba

at Mexico City, has telegraphed the State Department that in view of the inaccurate As a result of the cabinet meeting today, reports published regarding the health of the Postmaster General will issue an order President Diaz he deemed it his duty to establishing the domestic rate of postage between the United States and Cuba, the returned day before yesterday to Mexico City from Cuernavaca, where he has been order to take effect on April 1. The same rate exists between the United States and Canada and the United States and Mexic

Tax on Ocean Travel.

The commissioner of internal revenue has held that passage tickets from the United States to a foreign port, issued before July 1, 1901, though for sailing after that date, taxable under the law now in force

In view of improved conditions in Cuba and the fact that passengers as well as vessels are inspected before leaving Cuban ports by the United States quarantine officers and suspected baggage disinfected the Treasury Department has so modified existing regulations as to permit until April 15, 1901, travel from Cuba of non-immunes after their inspection at port of departure and necessary disinfection of ef-fects. This waiver includes the northern

Reported Convalencing

series of 1882, check letter A, portrait of Garfield. It is described as a deceptive counterfeit printed on two pieces of paper between which silk fibre has been distributed. Representative Livingston was this after-noon reported as convalencing rapidly, and it was thought he would soon be out.